

GIVES IT UP IN NEW YORK

WHICH MEANS A COMPLETE
THROW-DOWN FOR PARKER
AND ELECTION OF MR.
ROOSEVELT.

THE NEW YORK HERALD SEES
JUDGE PARKER'S MISTAKE
ON THE PHILIPPINE
QUESTION.

The great New York paper which has been doing such valiant service for Judge Parker, throws up the sponge and virtually concedes Mr. Roosevelt's election. We give below its leading editorial for yesterday.

"Ginger" Needed in Democratic Campaign.

The heavy registration of voters indicates that the prevailing quietude in the political arena is not at any rate due to indifference.

Democratic managers promise developments that will "put ginger into the campaign" during the three remaining weeks. It is needed, for the present aspect of their canvass is by no means favorable.

If the ballots had been cast the day after Judge Parker's "gold telegram" was published he would have been elected. It was then thought that the Democrats had found a master whose aggressive leadership would unite all discordant elements in his own party and attract the very large contingent of Republicans opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's dictatorship.

That hope has waned, and the clean cut issues of Constitutionalism versus Imperialism has unfortunately become somewhat diluted and obscured. In his carefully written and eloquent speech at Esopus on Saturday, Judge Parker denounced imperialism, but it was the Philippines he talked of and the wrong done the Filipinos in inflicting upon them "government without the consent of the governed." The American people may be free from the taint of selfishness that attaches to most others, but they assuredly are a very practical people. They regard the question of our presence in the Philippines as *res judicata* and are more vitally interested in imperialistic usurpations at home.

It is to be regretted also that while Judge Parker's high character is universally recognized and admired his life has been so sequestered and his disposition is so retiring that he individually remains unknown to the people west of the Alleghenies, and indeed, to a large proportion of the people of his own State. In striking contrast is the personal conspicuousness of Mr. Bryan swinging through the Western country—ten speeches in Indiana on Saturday. But while not questioning his absolute loyalty many thoughtful Democrats doubt whether his activity is of corresponding help to Judge Parker's canvass. Present indications are that Mr. Roosevelt may carry this State, helped in a measure by the disaffection produced among Democrats in some communities by the specious speeches of the populist candidate, much, as the leaders, Democratic and Republican, are disposed to scoff at him.

Surveying the whole situation it appears that the cloud over Judge Parker's campaign is largely due to the facts that the confidence of the country in the Democratic party is not fully restored and that many who distrust Mr. Roosevelt and desire the return of safe and constitutional administration vaguely fear that a change might disturb the existing prosperity. Noting the bitterness with which the British delegate to the International Peace Congress was hissed in Carnegie Hall the other evening one might be pardoned for suspecting that there are some Americans who rather like "the big stick." However, there's no knowing what the remaining three weeks of the campaign may develop nor whether the unknown silent vote of citizens who say little and think much may not after all prove the deciding factor.

THE GOLD AND THE TARIFF

A MOST ADMIRABLE PRESENTATION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

[From the Philadelphia North American, October 5.]

At the present moment we have in circulation in this country of money of all kinds about 2600 million dollars. The paper and silver currency rests upon and obtains its value and effectiveness from the store of gold that we possess. The gold in the National Treasury and in circulation in September, 1904, was 841 million dollars. Thus there was about one dollar of gold for every three dollars of general currency. But the gold has another burden to carry and to impart value to—bank credit. The precise figures representing this bank credit are not available, but beyond question they

amount upward far into thousands of millions of dollars. To retain in the country the stock of gold is, therefore, manifestly a matter of first importance. No well-informed man needs to be told that if the metal should go abroad in large quantities the American people would encounter financial distress and industrial prostration.

If past experience has any lesson for this Nation, it is that the one thing that will send gold away in great sums is large reductions of the duties upon imports—in other words, the kind of tariff reformation to which the Democratic party is solemnly pledged.

What is the experience referred to? In 1846 and in 1857 this same Democratic party, in control of National legislation, went into operation tariffs which went as far as the party dared to go in the direction of outright free trade. The first of these tariffs was enacted almost simultaneously with the discovery of gold in California—the gold that was needed more than any one thing to promote and expand the industrial forces of a Nation that had never possessed anything like a sufficient quantity of real money.

If the protective system as the Nation knows it now had been at that time in existence, there can be no doubt that all, or nearly all, the gold unearthed in California would have remained here to benefit our own people. But, with our ports wide open to European manufactures, the country was flooded with European goods, which we might have made at home, and practically the entire mass of California gold was hurried across the Atlantic to pay for them.

In the meantime, the American people, instead of employing gold for currency, as they might have done, were compelled to use rag money of such filthiness and variable value of value as men of the present generation can hardly understand. In the meantime, also, the revenues of the Federal Government, deprived of customs duties in sufficient measure, fell so far below the necessary expenditures that the Treasury was obliged to borrow money, for which (so low had the National credit fallen) it was compelled to pay 12 per cent.

The inevitable result of all this blundering and folly was that in 1857, with the Democrats still in power, the Nation was involved in one of the worst panics recorded in its history—a panic in which private business and public credit were shaken to their foundations.

In a different degree, but in precisely the same manner, the same thing happened during Grover Cleveland's second administration. In 1892 the year before he came into office, our total exports were 1016 million dollars. In 1895, two years afterward, with the Wilson tariff in operation, the exports fell to 793 million dollars. Thus we sold less material to foreigners, and for what we bought we must pay more gold, instead of paying in produce.

Gold began again to flow to Europe in a great stream. In 1896, for the first time in many years, the expenses of the government again exceeded the income; the public debt was increased from 585 millions in 1892 to 847 millions in 1896, and before Mr. Cleveland had been in office two years there was a panic and prostration of industry precisely like that which brought misery and ruin to the Nation in 1857.

The number is small of the persons who can remember the disasters of 1857. Millions of living men know from observation what happened in 1893. The younger men, who have come into adult years since 1893, will do well to study the complete history of that time of destruction and distress, and the causes of the trouble.

It is hard to believe that intelligent Americans who know the facts will consent to make a third experiment along the line of the Democratic theories and in the direction of another exodus of gold, another panic and another period of business disaster.

The Dingley tariff went into operation in 1897, and in the six years following its adoption we sold to foreign countries of our products 2614 million dollars' worth more than we bought from them. This enormous (and still increasing) balance of trade in our favor, and this alone, keeps the gold here, and adds continually to the dimensions of our stock. There will never be another gold drain from our shores to Europe while we have a good protective tariff; but no man can safely assert, in the light of the facts presented above, that such a tariff as Judge Parker and his friends are pledged to will not leave us without enough gold for the safety of our financial situation.

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THE NEW TAX LAWS

WHAT THEIR PURPOSE IS AND
WHAT THEY WILL ACCOMPLISH
—ALL THE STATUTES RE-
CENTLY ENACTED BY THE
SPECIAL SESSION CLEAR-
LY EXPLAINED

AND THE GREAT BENEFIT THEY
WILL BRING SET FORTH
CLEARLY AND DISTINCT-
LY—VOTERS, READ
THIS.

From the Parkersburg State Journal.]

The twenty-one tax laws passed at the special session of the Legislature of 104 have been published and widely distributed. The acts cover 155 printed pages and as they appertain to the entire system of collection, assessment and disbursement of revenue, are of the utmost importance and far reaching in their effect. They mark a decided step forward toward a fairer and more just system of assessment and lower rates of taxation and their merits need only to be fairly considered and fully understood to meet with general approval.

What the Acts Are In Brief.

In brief, they reduce the State tax rate from thirty-five cents to five cents on the hundred dollars by 1907; increase certain license taxes and create new ones, thereby raising a large amount of new revenue for the State from these sources; reduce the maximum county levy to sixty cents instead of the present limit of ninety-five cents; limit the maximum levy for the regular school "building fund" to twenty cents instead of forty; making a total reduction of 85 cents in a total of \$1.70 or ONE-HALF; prohibit unauthorized expenditures by any officer of the State, county courts or boards of education; require the counties having special Criminal Courts to pay the salaries of the Judges; provide for a Tax Commissioner, who becomes the head of the tax assessment system of the State; create a better system of assessor and assessments, much of which in regard to the duties of the assessors goes into effect in 1909; provide for a re-assessment of all the real estate of the State in 1905, under the direction of the Tax Commissioner, by commissioners appointed by him, the valuation being subject to review and correction by the County Courts and by the State Board of Public Works, as an equalization board; make the first tax levies in the new values or appraisement of real estate apply in 1906; provide for assessments of pipe lines, telegraph lines, telephone lines, car lines, railroads, etc., annually by the Board of Public Works, requiring complete and accurate sworn returns of the true and actual values of the property from these corporations; increase and perfect the collateral inheritance tax; change the method of conveying prisoners to the penitentiary, saving thousands of dollars annually; fix the fees to be charged, adding new ones and raising old ones in the offices of Secretary of State and Auditor, which are to go to the State hereafter as new revenue; require that the regularly elected assessors of the counties beginning in 1909, shall thereafter annually assess the real estate as well as all other property, the special re-assessment of real estate of 1905 holding until that time; provide that corporate and all other property shall be returned for taxation at its true or actual value; require counties to pay \$50.00 a year toward the education and support of their reform school inmates and those in the W. Va. Asylum (formerly called the Home for Incurables); and a number of minor matters of more or less importance.

The general scope of these bills is to perfect the taxation assessment system and give it a head and to cause all property to be valued as the constitution contemplates, at its real value, in order that there may be (1) uniformity and honesty in valuations of similar property; that (2) the rates of local taxation be greatly reduced; that (3) direct State taxes may be wiped out as far as possible, and the needed State revenues raised otherwise.

Our present system of unequal and low values with high taxes is fatally defective. The object of the new laws is to put corporate and all property on the same equal footing, to assess all property at its value, equally and uniformly, and then to reduce State, county and municipal taxes.

It will take no more money to run local and State governments under one system than another. A full tax valuation therefore means low taxes. The keynote of the bills is "fairer valuations and lower taxation." With lower taxation invisible personal property will more largely appear on the tax duplicates. The State revenues are to be raised from license and privilege taxes, inheritance taxes, etc.

A study of the bills in detail will give a clearer idea of their scope and value.

General License Act.

The general license law (chapter three of the Acts) covers thirty pages. It raises the retail liquor license from \$350.00 to \$450.00. The tax on distil-

leries other than fruit and brandy, for selling in this State, whether the distillery is in or out of the State, is \$500.00; the "manufacturing" license for all kind of distilleries is \$100.00. On breweries the manufacturer's tax is \$100.00 and the "selling" license tax is gauged according to the capacity of the brewery of ten thousand barrels capacity up to \$6,000.00 tax for a brewery of 100,000 barrels capacity. And, as in the case of distilleries, this selling tax applies to breweries, whether located in or out of this State.

The revenue feature of the bill is very attractive. Heretofore the total license taxes derived from breweries and distilleries have been less than \$5,000.00. It is estimated that they will under this act reach fully \$100,000.00. The stock brokers' license is \$50.00 and for conducting a bucket shop \$500.00; for sale of tobacco in any form, other than cigarettes, \$5.00; with cigarettes \$10.00; junk dealers will have to pay \$25.00; to sell trading stamps the tax is \$500.00; to maintain or occupy a houseboat \$10.00; to maintain a slot machine, other than gambling devices, \$5.00; to sell at wholesale revolvers, pistols, slung shots, etc., \$300.00 and at retail \$100.00; pawn brokers \$100.00.

There are many other license taxes. The new license taxes are included among those enumerated above. The law it is believed will raise in new revenue as much money as a 12 or 15 cent direct tax levy would raise. (Other laws raise additional new revenues.)

State Taxes Reduced.

The important feature of this act, however, is the fact that it reduces our present direct State taxes of 35 cents on the \$100 by eleven cents in 1905, and an additional eleven cents in 1906 and an additional eight cents in 1907, leaving only a direct State tax of five cents after 1907, which shall be devoted to the public schools. It will thus be seen that the Legislature has provided for wiping out six-sevenths of the direct taxes of the State inside of the next three years. This of itself is a magnificent achievement.

The proposed constitutional amendment, permitting the total abolition of all direct State taxes, was defeated by the Democrats, including Senator CORNWELL, the Democratic candidate for governor. This measure required a two-thirds vote, and as the Republicans did not command a majority of the House they were unable to pass it over the solid Democratic opposition. Every Republican in the Legislature voted for the measure, and they were unanimous, apparently, in their desire to eventually abolish all State taxes. Not being able to do this the Legislature did the next best thing. After 1906 the State taxes are only five cents which is to be devoted exclusively for the State school purposes until such time as the constitution is amended and thus permit all direct State taxes to be abolished.

Assessment of Taxes.

The act (chapter four) relating to the assessment of taxes and also to create the office of Tax Commissioner, is the longest, as well as the most important one. It occupies sixty-six pages and revises the entire system of laws in regard to the assessment of taxes. It provides for a better system of assessors and assessments. The office of Tax Commissioner, which is created, is an exceedingly important step and creates for the first time in the State's history a head to the tax levying and tax collecting system of the State. This office is destined to be one of the most important offices in the State, and will amply justify the wisdom of the Legislature in creating it. The appointment of the Tax Commissioner is by the governor for six years, and he is ineligible to reappointment.

All property, real and personal, must hereafter be assessed at its actual value. After 1909 the real estate shall be assessed annually by the county assessor. The assessor collects the poll or capitation tax. He is supposed to do this at the time he obtains the list from the taxpayer. He has the same right to distrain for this tax that the sheriff has. In case the assessor does not collect it and the sheriff should subsequently collect it, the assessor must pay a commission to the sheriff for so doing. It is estimated that the State will derive from this fund alone from forty to sixty thousand dollars in excess of what it has heretofore collected. Railroad, car line, telephone, telegraph and pipe line companies will be assessed at their actual value by the Board of Public Works, to which they must make their return hereafter. (Only railroads have reported hitherto.) Banks are required to return for taxation their capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, after deducting real estate and such other exemptions as may be authorized by law; or they may elect to have the shares of stock assessed to the owner thereof, in which event the shares shall be assessed at their market value, and the bank must pay the taxes and recover the amount paid

(Continued on Third Page.)



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COMMISSION MOVES TO STOP FRAUD.

Applicants For Civil Service Jobs Must Send Photos to Prevent Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Civil Service Commission has stopped a lot of crookedness by issuing an order that every applicant for a government position must attach his or her photograph to the examination papers. The photograph must not be more than three years old and it must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a good likeness. The photograph and samples of the applicant's handwriting will be sent for comparison to the chief of the division to which he is assigned.

The order followed the discovery that many applicants for civil service positions were employing "dummies" to take the examinations for them, the "dummies" being paid either a fixed sum or a percentage of the applicant's salary each month after appointment. The fact that many appointees were unable to hold the positions assigned to them, although recorded as standing high in the examination, aroused suspicion and investigation revealed the "dummy" scheme.

The regular reading of the advertising in this paper saves enough money every year to pay for fifty trips to the theatre.

All of the latest telegraphic and local news will be found in the West Virginian.

GIRL'S \$50,000 SUIT NOW TO BE TRIED.

Case of Nellie Brewer Against F. A. Laroche Comes Up in Richmond County To-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Before Judge J. T. Marean, in the Supreme Court of the county of Richmond, at St. George, to-day, the case of Nellie Brewer, twelve years old, daughter of Peter Brewer, of Grant City, against Frederick A. Laroche, holder of the long distance automobile championship of Manhattan, will be tried. The action is for \$50,000 damages.

On August 25, 1903, it is alleged in the complaint, while the child was walking with her sister in the Southfield Boulevard, near her home, Laroche came along in his automobile at a speed of sixty miles an hour and struck the child, inflicting permanent injuries. When she was picked up it was found that she was suffering from fractures of the skull and right hip, and for many months she hovered between life and death.

Since her recovery the child's mind has been a blank and her right leg is shorter than the left, making her a cripple for life.

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